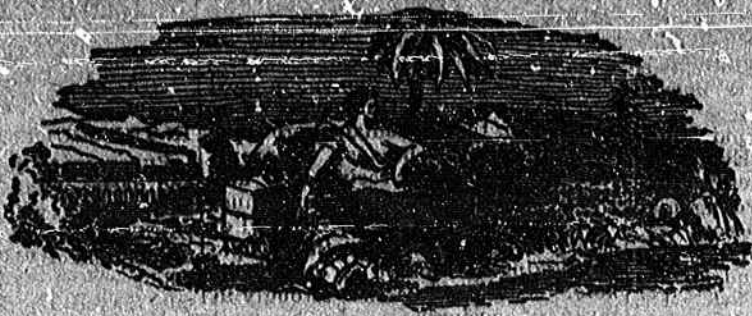


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sequent insertion.
Obituary Notices exceeding five lines,
Tributes of Respect, Communications of
a personal character, when admissible,
and Announcements of Candidates will
be charged for as advertisements.
Job Printing neatly and cheaply exe-
cuted.
Necessity compels us to adhere strictly
to the requirements of Cash Payments.

KEOWEE



COURIER.

KEOWEE COURIER.
[WEEKLY]
ESTABLISHED AT
Old Pickens in 1849.
MOVED TO
Walhalla in 1868.

Destroyed by Fire June
21st, 1887.
Re-Established August 11
1887.

BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 9, 1890.

VOLUME XLII.—NO 44.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery
and Groceries. Come and see my
Goods before you buy.

Yours Respectfully,
C. W. PITCHFORD.

Rooms to Rent.

AT NIELD & HARRISON'S. DRY GOODS.

Under this head we have Flannels, Serges, Brilliantines, Venetians, Henriettes,
Cashmeres, Glenghams, Canton, Bleached Drills, &c.

NOTIONS.

Under this head we have Dress Trimmings in Silks and Velvets, Velvet and
Silk Ribbons, Corsets for Ladies and Misses, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, But-
tons, Dress Buttons, &c.

CLOTHING.

The largest and best selected stock in Oconee. Come and see latest styles and
prices before you buy.

HATS AND CAPS

Of every style from the lowest grade to the best.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men, Women and Children. All kinds, from the cheapest to the best.
Come and see them.

Nield & Harrison.

THE CRESCENT MINERAL

WATER

Will Cure Your Dyspepsia.
ONE OF MANY CASES OF
LIVER AND KIDNEY
DISEASE CURED.

Mr. J. N. Smith, for twenty years an
engineer on the Greenville and Columbia
R. R., says:

"The Crescent Mineral Water is curing
me of a long standing Kidney Trouble,
and I am better to-day than I have been
for ten years, all through the use of this
water, and my wife, who for many years
has been obliged to take medicine for
her liver, has had no occasion for any
medicine since using the Crescent Water,
and now feels like a new person."

Leading citizens of Greenville add the
following:

"The testimony of John N. Smith, re-
garding the wonderful curative effects of
the Crescent Mineral Water, will be of
great value, for no man's word is stronger
in Greenville than his."

C. H. Judson, President Furman Uni-
versity.
A. H. Cretton, Superintendent Cotton
Seed Mill.

Frank Hammond, President People's
Bank.
H. G. Markley, Carriage Manufacturer.
T. C. Gower, Proprietor Street Railway.
John H. Maxwell, M. D.
J. W. Howell, M. D.
G. T. Swandale, M. D.
J. W. Earle, M. D.
John Ferguson, Grocer.
R. E. Allen & Bro., Grocers.
J. P. Miller, Grocer.
S. M. Snider & Co., Jewelers.
G. D. Barr, Stone Dealer.
John Hart, Contractor and Builder.

Send for book of testimonials.
A Case of Crescent Mineral Water, con-
taining 12 half-gallon bottles, will be sent
by express, prepaid, by us on receipt of
\$4.00, and \$1.50 a dozen will be allowed
for bottles returned at our expense.

If your Druggist has not obtained a
supply, order direct of the
CRESCENT MINERAL WATER CO.,
Greenville, S. C.

July 3, 1890

WANTED,

Five Energetic
Salesmen to sell
Pianos, Organs and
Machines. None
but reliable men
need apply.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,

107 and 111 Washington St.,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Thoughts for the Farmer.

Grain and Grass More Profitable
than Cotton.

SOME POINTS ON WHEAT RAISING—
HOW TO MANURE—CLOVER SHOULD
BE KING—THE VALUE OF COTTON
SEED AS A FERTILIZER—OTHER
MATTERS THAT SHOULD BE CARE-
FULLY STUDIED.

[From the Yorkville Enquirer.]

A reporter for the Enquirer has
been up to see Dr. T. W. Campbell,
for the purpose of getting some of
that gentleman's ideas as to the most
profitable and economical methods of
farming. Dr. Campbell lives near
the Northwestern corner of Bethel
township, about two miles from Ca-
tawba river, and bears the reputation
of being not only one of the most
successful physicians, but also one of
the most successful farmers in York
county. These high distinctions have
been won by careful, painstaking
labor, extending over a lifetime. His
knowledge and experience as a phy-
sician, of course, are not available for
the purpose of this article, but what
he has learned and advises as a far-
mer, are well worthy of the considera-
tion of those who are striving for
the best results in that pursuit.

In order to insure to his opinions
that weight their importance deserves,
it will not be out of place to sketch,
in a few words, an outline of what
the doctor has accomplished. Though
now enjoying handsome incomes,
both from his profession and planta-
tion of some six or seven hundred
acres, at the close of the war Dr.
Campbell did not own so much as
one acre of land. Not only this, but
he was under the necessity of bor-
rowing ten dollars from a friend with
which to buy a license to practice his
profession, and for nearly a year
actually did not succeed in collecting
enough to pay it back. Nearly two
years later he bought his first tract
of land, on which he now lives, on
credit. This was in 1867, and apply-
ing every dollar that he could scrape
together to the debt, it was not until
1877 that the final payment was
made.

When Dr. Campbell bought his
plantation it was notoriously the
poorest in Bethel township. To-day
it is one of the most fertile and pro-
ductive in York county. The origi-
nal purchase money was paid with
funds derived from the doctor's pro-
fession, but since that time the plan-
tation itself has been made to bear
all the expenses of its improvement,
stocking, etc., as well as yield a
handsome net income beside. It is
worth a trip of a good many miles
to see it, and the farmer who cannot
learn a great deal by walking over
the place, and asking questions of
its proprietor, is well up in agricul-
ture. Having built up his land and
wrought out his success on a line
based on the following, it is given
for all that can be made out of it.

Although a large and successful
cotton raiser, it is the doctor's ex-
perience that the profits of agriculture
in this county at this time are in
grain and grass. Speaking of wheat,
he says the country is making a great
mistake in not paying more atten-
tion to its culture. It is true that a
great many farmers have found that
it does not pay; but with few excep-
tions it is neither the fault of the
seasons nor the land. The trouble,
as a rule, arises from a lack of prop-
er cultivation. "I have been sow-
ing wheat," he says, "every season
for the past twenty-five years, and
during that time I have made but
two failures. Last year, from not
quite five bushels of Ripley wheat,
sowed on ten acres of land, I har-
vested 180 bushels.

"But the best wheat for our South-
ern climate is the Nioranga. It is
the surest of making a crop of any
I have ever had any experience with,
and I have no hesitation in saying
that if each farmer in this country
would sow just one bushel of this
wheat for each member of his family,
on fairly good land, properly pre-
pared, he would never be under the
necessity of buying a pound of his
bread. This wheat, it is true, has
some disadvantages. It is a bearded
variety, and then it is so hard and
flinty that our ordinary mills cannot
grind it into fine flour without its
being run through twice. It is the
very thing for the patent roller mills,
however. This wheat contains very
little starch, and so much gluten that
plain bread made from it tastes as
though it had been sweetened with
sugar.

"The Nioranga is absolutely rust
proof, and in order to get rid of the
beard, I have for several years been
mixing it with the ordinary rust
proof wheat. The result is, I now
have a hybrid nearly smooth, and a
great deal softer than the original,
while at the same time the best
qualities of the Nioranga seem to
have been but slightly impaired.
This wheat is also heavier than the
other varieties, weighing about sixty-
five pounds to the bushel, and has
another important advantage: sown
any time from September to March,
I have never seen it fail. Though,
of course, it does much better when
sown in the fall."

"What about the best manure for
wheat, Doctor?"
"Peas or clover. We can get all
the ammonia and nitrates that the
land needs out of vegetable matter
cheaper than from any other source.
I have raised the finest wheat I ever
saw on the poorest kind of land by
first sowing in clover, plowing under
next fall, and then sowing in wheat.
The ten acres I just spoke of were
so poor that at first I couldn't even
get clover to grow on it. In that
case I had to bring the land up with
Orchilla guano. This is principally
phosphate of lime. It comes from
some of the Pacific islands, and all
the ammonia having been leached
out, it is about equal to bone dust.
You don't get the full benefit of it
the first year, but it is certainly a
great manure for clover and wheat."

From the wheat subject the doctor
branched off on clover. "This is
one of the most profitable crops that
can be grown in this country, and
with a close enough market the best
money crop. An acre of fairly good
land, and if the land is not fertile
enough, the clover, with the help of
a little manure, will soon make it so,
ought to yield two tons at two cut-
tings. Well cured clover hay is
worth \$20 a ton, and all the cost of
seeding, cutting and curing should
not exceed \$5. Of course, if every-
body would go to raising clover,
there would be no such profit in it,
but the farmer who has six or eight
mules, and is without a clover patch
and a good mowing machine with
which to cut the clover, is not on the
most economical basis. Clover is
the cheapest feed for stock that has
ever been raised in this country, and
its comparative value ranks away up
with oats and corn."

"But you couldn't keep working
stock on clover alone, could you,
doctor?"
"I believe you could. A few years
ago I happened to get out of a rid-
ing horse temporarily, and for the
occasion bought a plug from a neigh-
bor. The animal was not in very
good condition when I bought it,
and to tell the truth I did not think
very much of it anyway. Well, I
rode that horse hard all summer and
fed it on nothing but clover. It
stood up under the unusually hard
work as well as any horse I ever
saw, and actually got fat. But
except in this instance I have never
fed my working stock exclusively on
clover. I believe, however, that it
can be done and with the most sat-
isfactory results."

"I had about sixty-five acres in
clover this year and pastured it all
but about fifteen acres, which I cut.
Off those fifteen acres I have gotten
enough hay to keep nine head of
horses all year, and as many cows
through the winter. Now for a com-
parison: Suppose we take fifteen
acres of corn and say that it will
make fifteen bushels to the acre. That
is two hundred and twenty-five bush-
els. Well, it takes seventy-five bushels
of corn and 1,000 bundles of fodder
to feed a horse through the year. The
fifteen acres of corn would feed
nine horses about four months, and
allow nothing for the cows. In
clover, the product of fifteen acres,
stowed in the barn, would cost, net,
about \$150. Its equivalent, 800
bushels of corn, would not cost less
than \$200, and it is hardly to be
gotten off of less than forty acres of
such land as would be required to
produce the clover."

Speaking of cotton, Dr. Campbell
is of opinion that the profits on that
crop are short at best, and unless
considerably more than the present
average yield is secured, extremely
doubtful. Last year he raised thirty-
four bales of the Allen variety, on
which he realized thirteen cents a
pound. This, he says, did not pay.
The yield of the Allen is so light
and the trouble and expenses con-
nected with it so much greater than
is necessary for the ordinary kinds
of cotton, that it cannot be made to
pay a reasonable profit at less than
twenty cents a pound. This year he

planted the "Premium," "Trot" and
"Orange" varieties. All of these
varieties are large balled and very
prolific, but the doctor considers the
"Premium" the best of the three.
It carries the smallest seed and yields
the largest quantity of lint. How-
ever, they are all exceptionally fine,
and the probability is that seventy-
five acres on his farm are going to
yield at least seventy-five bales.

As to the best manure for cotton,
Dr. Campbell says that, of course,
depends entirely on the land. By
analysis, or experiment, one should
first find out what the land needs,
and then supply those elements.
"As is well known, the most com-
plete fertilizer for any crop is cotton
seed, and the best way to apply them
is in the furrow. When applied in
this way there is no loss, as is often
the case in composting. But the full
benefit from the seed is not derived
the first year. The hull, containing,
as it does, a very large proportion of
potash, will not usually decompose
until it has been in the ground more
than one season.

"A great many people are in the
habit of mixing their cotton seed with
stable manure. I used to do this
also, but it is wrong, or at least
unnecessary. Both are complete
fertilizers, and their respective val-
ues are about the same. In view of
this fact I put down one as far as it
will go, and from there out continue
with the other just as if there was
no difference between them.

Rust in cotton can always be pre-
vented by the application of potash.
You never see any rust in cotton on
soil that contains mica (colloquially
called singlass), and the presence of
mica is an indication that the soil
contains sufficient potash."

"About cotton seed, doctor; how
much are they worth a bushel as a
fertilizer?"
"I should say not less than 25 cents,
though it is hard to estimate how
much they really are worth. I never
sell any. On the contrary, I buy as
many as I can get every year, and
I can afford to pay as much for them
as the mill men will."

"What about cotton seed meal. Is
it as good as the green seed?"

"How could it be? It is true that
the mill men say that the oil is of no
value as a fertilizer, and so far as the
manufactured product is concerned
they are correct; but take it this
way: The green seed is a complete
fertilizer. Carbon enters largely into
oil and is also an important element
of plant food. The carbon, originally
from a most easily assimilable form,
having been extracted from the
meal, how do you expect to supply
that element by the application of a
fertilizer that no longer contains it?"

"Now, one more point, doctor.
You claim that there is more money
in grain and grass than in cotton.
Suppose a man was in debt, would
you not say that he could get out
of debt by planting cotton?"

"Well, this matter of getting out
of debt is rather an uphill business
anyway you take it; but I will say
this: All things being equal, let two
hands each take ten acres, and one
plant cotton while the other sows
grain and clover, putting in his spare
time collecting manure, and at the
end of ten years, considering the
value of the land, you will find that
the man who sowed grain will have
made a great deal the most money."

A thorough going farmer, Dr.
Campbell raises cattle, sheep and
hogs, both as a source of pleasure
and profit. He has a flock of about
fifty sheep and a great many cattle,
among which are about a dozen half
and full blooded Jerseys. His live
stock, he says, are practically no
expense to him, and besides what he
sells, more than pay for themselves
with their manure alone.

Some one has been figuring on the
number of pounds of cotton con-
sumed in the mills in Georgia and
South Carolina, and make out the
result as follows for the last year:

The same authority gives the num-
ber of spindles as follows:

Georgia.....424,080

South Carolina.....385,982

A Western woman is raising funds
for a new church by selling bricks
at \$1 each. The buyers are expected
to cut their names in the bricks and
return them, when they will be laid
in the outer walls of the church ed-
ifice, so that future generations may
read them. Despite the attractive-
ness of this scheme, there are men
who prefer to invest a dollar for a
brick in the hat.

November Weather.

NOVEMBER OPENS WITH STORM MOVE-
MENTS IN FORCE AND CLOSES
WITH THE SAME CONDI-
TIONS IN FORCE.

Under date of St. Louis, Mo.,
October 17, the Rev. I. R. Hicks
completes his meteorological fore-
casts for November, for his monthly
paper, *World and Works*, and by
special arrangement the Atlanta
Journal gives its report of the same.

The present month has attracted
much attention to Rev. Mr. Hicks
and his forecasts, especially during
the recent severe storms. On Sep-
tember 24th the Columbia *Register*
published the following forecast from
him in regard to the weather from
October 20th to the 31st, which
seems to have been literally fulfilled:

As we approach the 20th, eyes
trained to meteorological changes will
note the gathering elements of ap-
proaching storms. Higher tempera-
ture, falling barometer, Easterly to
Southerly winds—storms! The 20th,
21st and 22d are the days in the
period against which we would espe-
cially warn our readers. There is
noticeable tendency to storminess in
the region of the Northern lakes
about this time, and the approaching
perturbation of Venus, together with
other cases, will likely aggravate this
tendency at this time into violent
movements. The days following up
to reactionary movements about the
26th and 27th ought to be crisp and
cold, with freezing generally to
Northward.

Now, for November, we have a
"lap over" of the above conditions.
The storm movements, says Rev. Mr.
Hicks, central on October 31st, will
be in active progress the 1st and 2d
of November. Ordinarily these
storms would clear the continent on
and next to the 2d, but in the pre-
sent instance, continued storms may
be expected. Equinox of Mercury
on the 4th, and of Venus on the 6th,
which combination, with moon's last
quarter added, assures active and
prolonged disturbances to and beyond
the reactionary storms, due about
the 5th and 6th. Phenomenal flights
of the mercury will characterize the
disturbances of this period. Very
warm days will suddenly end in
freezing weather. Heavy snow and
sleet to the North, with hard rain
and tropical storms Southward will
be natural results. Between the 6th
and 10th a big boreal wave will sweep
Southward and Eastward to the
Atlantic.

About the 10th, mercurial reading
will change in the West, moving
Eastward and growing warmer in
their progress, culminating between
the 11th and 15th in storms of
marked energy. Rain and snow may
be counted on, storm days being
especially on and next to the 12th,
13th and 14th. Exposed Northwest-
ern regions will not miscalculte if
they prepare for a very cold wave to
follow these storms, the Westwardly
Northwesterly tangents of which
are apt to bring touches of the bliz-
zard. Cold, bright weather will fol-
low up into the natural reaction
about the 18th and 19th. Moon's
first quarter on the morning of the
19th will aid the natural tendency to
storminess on that and dates touch-
ing it. Cold will follow promptly.

The elements of returning storms
will show themselves to the West a
day or two prior to the 23d, which
date is the central date of the last
regular period for the month. The
23d, 24th and 25th, and days next
before and after, will bring marked
storm movements of a decided win-
try cast. Make all such preparations
as you would wish to have for cold,
unpleasant weather at this time, and
see how you will congratulate your-
self when the time arrives. Do not
wait until the storm days. Then you
will be housed, and yourself and
stock will be exposed later to the
crust of cold following the storm.
The month will end with a moderate
temperature and reactionary distur-
bances well on their way to the At-
lantic.

The result of the recount of the
population of New York goes far to
destroy what little confidence the
country had left in the census of
1890. If nearly 200,000 names are
left unaccounted for by Mr. Porter's enu-
merators in a city having a popula-
tion of 1,700,000, what is the margin
of error for the country as a whole?
It must run up to some eight mil-
lions if the omissions occur alike in
Democratic and Republican districts.
New Yorkers assert that it was the
Democrats that got left. Be that as
it may, not many persons will dis-
pute the proposition that the census
of 1890 was worse taken than any
except that of 1870.

Wonderful Surgery.

A MAN WHO WAS SKINNED ALIVE,
BUT WAS NURSED BACK
TO LIFE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 14.—
Wesley Kellar, "the man who was
skinned alive," has returned to work.
His case is curious. As an illustra-
tion of the nice powers of modern
surgery it will be talked about from
one end of the country to the other.

On Wednesday, July 30, Kellar
fell into a steam vat at the Indiana-
polis Veneer Works. He was taken
out as quickly as possible, but he had
been scalded from the soles of his
feet to the middle of his chest. One
arm was all right, but the other arm
was blistered to the shoulder. Huge
blisters puffed up all over the man's
body, and the fluid which had been
exuded from the flesh to fill them
had been cooked to a jelly. In
removing his clothes great strips of
the outside or scarf skin came off,
leaving exposed the true skin under-
neath, cooked until it looked like a
parboiled lobster. His toes and
ankles were so blistered and swollen
as to lose nearly all resemblance to
human members.

As soon as his fellow-workmen got
Kellar out of the vat they telephoned
for the company's surgeon, Dr.
Ralph Perry. "There is, perhaps,
one chance in a thousand of saving
this man," said the surgeon, when
he had looked at the burns. He set
to work, however, and greased Kel-
lar from top to toe with a mixture of
linseed oil and lime water. Then he
swathed the body in cotton wadding
from which all possible impurities
and disease germs had been removed
by chemicals.

For two days and nights the case
hung without loss or gain. A tea-
spoonful of brandy was given every
few hours. Then a change came.
Kellar seemed to be choking. The
throat became swollen, but this
swelling was checked. The man's
temperature rose a little. Fever set
in. This gave hope. The next morn-
ing Kellar asked for something to
eat, and actually ate a piece of pie
and drank some coffee. The news of
this shocked the surgeon at first, but
he said:

"I guess we'll win this fight, for a
man who can eat pie with no skin on
him has life enough left to grow a
new one."

When suppuration began, great
care was taken to let out the pus at
every point. The first dressing took
three hours; the second still longer.
Five days were consumed in taking
off the bits of old skin, four hours
each day being spent with the for-
ceps, scissors and scalpel, removing
skin layer by layer. Not a piece as
big as a dime was forced. Kellar's
pluck was marvellous. The raw sur-
faces were dressed with an iodine
mixture and bandaged with soft
stuffs.

Meanwhile the swamps of South
Bend were being scoured for two-
pound frogs. A bushel basket of
these were cleaned with a germicide
mixture and fed on pure food. The
raw surfaces of Kellar's body were
tenderly washed with clean warm
water, then with peroxide of hydro-
gen, which destroys pus. The utmost
cleanliness and wholesomeness was
insisted upon. Just before applying
the frogskin the raw surface was
washed with a weak solution of cor-
rosive sublimate. Everything ready,
the first frog was brought out. With
a quick snip of the scissors, its spi-
nal cord was severed at the back of
the neck. Then the loose, pearly
white skin from over the abdomen
was quickly taken out and thrust into
a dish of water which had been
boiled, but which was now merely
warm.

In the water had been dropped a
little of the corrosive sublimate solu-
tion. Being cleansed, the skin was
cut up i o bits about the tenth of
an inch square and applied to Kel-
lar's body—inside in, outside out.
Powdered iodine was dusted over
the graft, which was sealed tightly
from impurities.

Dr. Perry made grafts on forty-
two occasions. Thirty-two opera-
tions were unsatisfactory; ten were
satisfactory. From each of the ten
centres healthy skin radiated, and
now Kellar is "as good as new."

So Kellar has gone to work—the
only man in the world who has been
boiled and skinned alive, and who
has frog skin where he once wore his
own.

It has been calculated that the
American people eat more meat in
the course of twenty-four hours than
all the inhabitants of Great Britain,
France, Germany, Austria, Belgium,
Holland and Switzerland put to-
gether.